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USSR Report

CONSUMER GOODS AND DOMESTIC TRADE

No. 63

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

REPUBLIC PLAN FULFILLMENT FOR 1982 DISCUSSED

Ukrainian SSR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee outlined the following task: We are not simply to increase output but are to significantly improve the quality of consumer goods. This pertains not only to light and local industry, but also to enterprises in the heavy and defense industries.

Continuing its traditional statistical service in the column "More Good Commodities," IZVESTIYA is monitoring the fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments for the republics, oblasts, branches, production associations and enterprises with respect to increasing output, expanding the assortment and improving the quality of consumer goods. The successful accomplishment of this task is an important condition for realizing the party's program principle of satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people more and more fully.

According to data provided by the Ukrainian SSR's Central Statistical Administration, the plan set for the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the production of cultural, personal and household goods was exceeded in the republic by 66.4 million rubles.

The following quantities were produced over and above the plan: 8.3 million square meters of all types of fabrics, 750,000 pairs of leather footwear, 35 million rubles worth of furniture, 43,200 tons of whole-milk products, 4.6 million standard cans of meat and 34 million cans of fish products, and 2,600 tons of chemical detergents.

Last year new capacities were started up in the republic for the production of sewn goods at the Yevpatoriya Clothing Factory and the "Yunost'" Production Association in Kiev, capacities for the output of granulated sugar and confectionery items at a number of operating enterprises, and capacities for the production of canned fruits and vegetables, meat, whole-milk products, cheese, furniture and other consumer goods.

The industrial development plan calls for outstripping rates of growth for the production of consumer goods. Assignments with respect to overall volumes and the production

of consumer goods per wage fund ruble were set for the first time in 1983 for ministries, departments and oblispolkoms.

The best consumer goods were produced by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Light Industry.

The collectives of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Local Industry (Yu. Gayevskiy, minister) had the worst performance. The goods production plan for the branch was fulfilled by only 93.8%. Output was short by 54.5 million rubles worth of products. Enterprises of the Union Ministry of the Automotive Industry and Ministry of the Chemical Industry also shorted the consumer.

The plan for production of tricot items and household appliances was not fulfilled. The Ordzhonikidze factory in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast fell short of the plan by 241,000 pieces of tricot outerwear, for example, and the Ivano-Frankovsk Tricot Factory was short by 375,000 pieces. There was a shortage of manpower at these enterprises, and there were disruptions in their supply of virgin-wool yarn from the Krivoy Rog Wool-spinning Factory and the Donetsk Wool Production Association.

Because of a shortage of 130 tons of galvanized sheet metal supplied by the Zhdanov Metallurgical Plant, the Vasilkov Refrigerator Plant fell short by 17,900 refrigerators, the Kiev Motorcycle Plant was short by 3,300 motorcycles, the Kharkov Bicycle Plant failed to produce 30,100 of the bicycles called for in its plan, and the Donetsk machine builders failed to provide the trade system with 8,000 of the washing machines specified in its assignment.

For the republic as a whole 415 enterprises did not fulfill their plans for the production of cultural, personal and household items. They fell short by 120 million rubles at retail prices.

Kherson, Chernovtsy, Sumy, Vinnitsa and Zaporozhye oblasts were among the lagging oblasts.

Workers of the Ukrainian SSR have committed themselves to complete the fulfillment of the plan for total production volume and for the output of the majority of the most important of products ahead of schedule in 1983. A total of 425 million rubles worth of consumer goods will be produced over and above the plan.

The production of certain types of consumer goods rose in the republic in January, the first month of the third year of the five-year period. A total of 2,270 household refrigerators were produced over and above the plan, for example. The plan for the production of cotton fabrics was exceeded by a large amount. At the same time, the production of wool fabrics was short by 409,000 square meters in January, and leather footwear production fell short by 114,000 pairs.

The Ukraine's production collectives are stepping up the campaign to fulfill and exceed the socialist commitments and to increase consumer goods production.

Kazakh SSR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] According to data provided by the republic's Central Statistical Administration, the production of cultural, personal and household goods increased by more than 7 million rubles in the second year of the five-year period, compared with the previous year. Sales-of-output assignments were fulfilled by all the Kazakh SSR ministries and departments producing consumer goods. The production of consumer goods out of local raw materials and industrial by-products increased. More items in the highest quality category are being produced.

The following quantities were produced over and above the plan: 2.3 million square meters of cotton and silk fabrics, 310,000 pieces of tricot outer garments and underwear, 700,000 pairs of hosiery items, 6,500 tons of various types of noodles, 2,900 tons of fish products, 506 tons of vegetable oil, and more than 1,000 tons of sausages.

Last year a sewn goods and haberdashery factory was placed into operation in Leninogorsk, new capacities were mastered at the Karaganda Metal Structure Plant and at the "Metallist" plant in Alma-Ata, and the production of sewn goods and tricot items, whole-milk products and whole-milk substitutes was expanded at a number of operating enterprises.

Outstripping growth rates for the production of consumer goods is specified in assignments for industrial development this year. For the first time the plans contain assignments based on the production of consumer goods per wage fund ruble.

The best indices were achieved by the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Light Industry (V.G. Ibragimov, minister), the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry (M. Al'derbayev, minister) and the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Fish Industry (M.R. Sardiyev, minister).

There is still a shortage of a large number of household items in the trade system, however. The "Elektrobytpribor" plant in Alma-Ata produced 25,000 fewer washing machines than called for in the plan. An incomplete supply of materials from central allocations was the main reason. Republic furniture enterprises fell short by 7.5 million rubles worth of furniture, also because of a shortage of various varnishes and paints and of lumber. The consumer was shorted by a large quantity of zinc dishes, a total of 869 tons, because of the unsatisfactory supply of the sheet metal obtained from the Zhdanov Metallurgical Plant. The Kapchagay Porcelain Plant fell short in output by more than a third of a million rubles, because capacities were poorly mastered.

The plan was not fulfilled by collectives of the republic's Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (A. Alybayev, minister) and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Ye. Dzheremtayev, minister). Enterprises of the Union Ministry of the Light and Food Industry, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and Ministry of the Chemical Industry failed to provide the consumers with the full amount of products.

Overall, the plan for the production of cultural and personal items was not fulfilled by 22 enterprises of Union ministries and by a number of collectives of the republic's Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry

and by the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade. They failed to provide products worth more than 12 million rubles.

The lagging oblasts include Alma-Ata Oblast (V.P. Belyakov, chairman of the oblispolkom), Aktyubinsk Oblast (O.A. Kozybayev, chairman of the oblispolkom) and Turgay Oblast (Ye.Ye. Zaritskiy, chairman of the oblispolkom).

The socialist commitments accepted by Kazakhstan's workers for the third year of the five-year period call for the early fulfillment of assignments for total production output and for the production of the majority of the most important types of products. An additional 43 million rubles worth of popular items alone will be sold.

The republic's workers are even now building up production rates. A total of 46,000 square meters of fabrics, 53,000 pieces of tricot underwear and 586 tons of sugar were produced over and above the plan in January of 1983, and a large quantity of additional cultural, personal and household items was produced. At the same time, however, the consumers were shorted by 361,000 square meters of wool fabrics, 95,000 pieces of tricot underwear and 140,000 rubles worth of footwear at retail prices in January.

Competing to fulfill and exceed socialist commitments for the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the collectives of the Kazakh SSR's production enterprises are doing everything possible to increase the production of items in popular demand.

Uzbek SSR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Consumer goods production grew by 7.9% in Uzbekistan in 1982. At the beginning of the five-year period they were being produced by only 700 enterprises in the republic. The figure is now 1,056. Assignments for production output at enterprises in Group "B" were exceeded in January of 1983.

The production plan for the first month of the third year of this period were exceeded for cotton fabrics, nonwoven materials similar to woven, tricot underwear, porcelain and earthenware dishes.

We would mention some advances made in the performance of the textile industry. The total output of fabrics in the republic increased by 20% in 1982 over the previous year. This year is also off to a successful start. The industry felt the effect of a personnel buildup and improved organization of the work at the Tashkent Textile Combine, the start-up of the Andizhan Cotton Combine, the achievement of rated capacity by the Bukhara Cotton Combine, and the planned organization of numerous rural branches of the textile enterprises.

The following coped with the assignments for consumer goods production more successfully than the others in January: the Ministry of Light Industry (M. Kurbanov, minister), the Ministry of the Food Industry (M. Yuldashev, minister), the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Yu. Mamadzhonov, minister), the Ministry of Local Industry (G. Nasreddinov, minister) and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (G. Isayev, minister).

We could have achieved more, however. Capacities which went into production more than a year ago at the Nergana Textile Combine, the oldest, at the Balykchinskiy Nonwoven Materials Factory and the Dzhizak Cotton-Spinning Factory, and new capacities started up at the Andizhan Cotton Combine 2 years ago are still operating at only half their capacity.

Fewer school notebooks, household soap, household chemical products and detergents were produced in January than called for in the plan. Consumer goods production was cut almost in half at enterprises of the "Uzbytkhim" Production Association (B. Ikramov, general director), as an example.

The Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry (P. Yusupov, minister), the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Motor Transport (A. Gavrilov, minister) and the Glavstroydrevprom [Main Administration for the Construction and Wood Processing Industry] of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers (K. Makhamadaliyev, chief) shorted the consumer.

Products in the highest quality category accounted for 8.2% of production in the republic. The monthly report from wholesale bases of the republic's Ministry of Trade, the Central Statistical Administration's document on consumer goods quality, showed that the following percentages of goods received from the enterprises and inspected in January were found to be defective and were reduced in grade: 1.8% of the silk fabrics, 9.2% of the sewn goods, 11.1% of the tricot and 46.1% of the footwear.

This means that the republic's "Trikotazhprom" and "Uzkozhobuv'prom" industrial associations under the Ministry of Light Industry not only failed to step up their campaign for product quality but that they actually relaxed their efforts.

The republic's workers have accepted socialist commitments to increase consumer goods production by 22.9% during the 3 years remaining in the five-year period. This will exceed the level set in the five-year assignment. Every labor collective must make its contribution to the accomplishment of this important task!

Georgian SSR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Consumer goods production increased 6.6% in Georgia in 1982. The production of cotton and silk fabrics, leather footwear, hosiery items, canned goods, whole-milk products and natural tea was a total of 220 million rubles above the assignment for production output.

A total of 40,000 square meters of silk fabrics, 4,000 pieces of tricot outerwear, 100 television sets, 200 tons of whole-milk products, 100 tons of meat, including grade I meat offal, 851 tons of granulated sugar and 400 tons of packaged natural tea were produced over and above the plan for January of 1983.

The January assignment for the production of cultural, personal and household products was exceeded.

The best results were achieved by the Georgian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (O. Lolashvili, minister), the Georgian SSR Ministry of the Timber

and Wood Processing Industry (Sh. Chalaganidze, minister) and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Local Industry (D. Kublashvili, minister).

The production of household, cultural and personal items is growing slowly in the republic as a whole, however. Furthermore, the state of affairs deteriorated at enterprises and in associations of Union affiliation. Enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry exceeded the January plan, but light assignments had been set for the collectives and production capacities were poorly utilized.

The creation of specialized capacities at operating enterprises is an important reserve for increasing the output of popular items. This year again, however, the start-up of such a specialized facility is not being achieved at the "Gruzbytkhim" association, and this amounts to no more and no less than 15,000 tons of paints and lacquers and 20 million items in aerosol containers. Construction of a building for the production of home heaters is being dragged out at the "Elektrosvarka" plant in Tbilisi.

The following failed to meet their assigned output of consumer goods in January: the "Analitpribor" Scientific Production Association (Z. Kruashvili, general director), the Production Association imeni 50-letiya SSSR (O. Bochoidze, general director) and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade of the Georgian SSR (E. Maradze, chairman).

Items in the highest quality category accounted for 18.1% of the output of cultural and personal products and household items in the republic. A total of 33% of the sewn goods produced under the republic's Ministry of Light Industry in January were defective, however, compared with 20.3% in January of 1982. There were also significant deviations from the assortment of goods established for delivery to the trade system. There was a shortage of 30,000 pairs of women's and girls' shoes and shoes for school children. The announced production of houseshoes was exceeded by 40,000 pairs, however.

S. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, had the following to say:

The republic commission on consumer goods is seeking additional possibilities for increasing the production of cultural and personal-use items and household goods this year. In the Ministry of Light Industry it is planned to increase consumer goods production to 750 million rubles in 1983, an increase of 27 million over the quantity previously planned. Similar measures for developing the republic's fish industry have been prepared and will be reviewed with the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry. They are aimed at significantly increasing the output of fish products made of Black Sea anchovies and at producing 8,000 tons of commercial fish each year in internal bodies of water. A system of measures pertaining to Group "A" enterprises has been worked out and will be discussed with the Union ministries in the near future.

An extensive, long-range program has been outlined for developing the republic's local industry, with the stress on maximum utilization of local raw materials and production by-products and on the development of the national small industries. By applying these factors local industry enterprises will produce additional goods in the amount of more than 11 million rubles.

Estonian SSR

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The republic's industry fulfilled its plan for consumer goods production by 103.7% in 1982, including 119.1% for output from local raw materials and remnants from the main industry. A significant increase was achieved in the output of many popular articles, including bed linen and children's underwear, nonwoven materials, items for the technical creative development of children, milk cans and polyethelene bags.

A total of 300,000 square meters of cotton fabrics, 2,000 pairs of hosiery items, 1,000 pieces of tricot outerwear, 10,000 pairs of leather and rubber footwear, and cultural, personal and household items totalling 1,200,000 rubles were produced over and above the plan during the first month of the third year in the five-year period. Products in the highest quality category accounted for 13.6% of the total output.

The following coped more successfully than the others with their January assignments for the production of popular items: the Ministry of Light Industry (Yu. Kraft, minister), the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry (V. Chernyshev, minister), the Ministry of Local Industry (V. Beskivyal, minister) and the Ministry of the Food Industry (A. Laos, minister).

Losses from defects were reduced, and the amount of claims and fines dropped at all enterprises producing consumer goods. The republic's associations and enterprises are increasing the output of goods in great demand. The trade system is still receiving items with production defects, however, and items which do not satisfy the consumer's demands with respect to design and appearance. A total of 12.8% of the products from the "Kommunar" Footwear Association inspected in January and 7% of those from the "Tekstil'" factory were reduced in grade.

The following operated at a level below their capabilities in January: the Tartu Instrument Making Plant (A. Kangro, director), the Tallin Perfumery products and Fats Combine (Kh. Vakhenurm, director) and the Pyarnu Fish Combine (M. Tamm, director).

According to data from the statistical administration Tallin enterprises are using only 1.3% of the remnants from the main industry to produce commodities. And this waste is considerable: 13,000 tons of metal, 75,000 tons of wood, 2,000 tons of waste paper and a considerable quantity of textiles and leather.

There has been a reduction in the demand for men's and ladies' winter coats from the "Baltika" Production Association, virgin-wool tricot articles from the "Marat" association and scarves from the "Tekstil'" Acetate Rayon Factory.

In the middle part of last year specialists performed a survey of heads of stores selling manufactured goods. It was found that 56% of those surveyed considered the quality problem to be acute, while 36% considered it to be very acute. The specialists derived some specific conclusions: We must increase the influence of wholesale and retail trade on industry, work tirelessly to achieve good product quality and rapidly renew the assortment, and significantly expand sales of especially fashionable items, with a corresponding differentiation of retail prices.

Pensioners, disabled people and women with small children have recently been making a significant contribution to the production of consumer goods in the republic. The Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry of the Estonian SSR have acquired some good experience in this area. Last year around 3,000 people worked at home for those ministries, producing more than 20 million rubles worth of goods. This year's plan for the republic's economic and social development calls for involving in public production an additional more than 1,000 people now occupied in the home or on personal plots, 1,500 pensioners and 12,000 disabled people and women with small children. They will work on a part-time basis. This is a major reserve for increasing the production of consumer goods.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

MODIFICATIONS MADE IN PLANNING CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Moscow PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 107-110

[Article by M. Gorshkov and V. Neverov: "Planning Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] The development of the theory and practice of planning is always closely connected with the specific tasks of the country's socio-economic development. The basic thrusts of the USSR's economic and social development for the years 1981--1985 have provided for further improvement of the workers' prosperity. With these goals in mind the 11th Five-Year Plan has planned for a more rapid rate of consumer goods production (output of Industrial Group "B"); the Food Program was worked out and adopted by the May (1981) Plenum of the CPSU CC; there is an increase in the output of cultural and personal products as well as those for domestic purposes.

After the 26th Congress a number of decrees were adopted, deciding the questions of raising the people's standard of living. Of particularly great importance in implementing the party's social policy will be the decree of the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning in consumer goods production. In accordance with the above-indicated decree, beginning in 1983, the ministries and departments of the USSR and the Union republics will be engaged in planning the total volume of consumer goods production (output of Industrial Group "B") and their production per ruble of the wage fund. Inclusion of these two new indicators in the number of directional indicators to be approved in the plan is aimed primarily at stimulating further increase of consumer goods production by all enterprises, rayons, cities, oblasts (krays), autonomous and Union republics, ministries, and departments; at coordinating the production volumes of the given items with the wage fund and strengthening the responsibility of the USSR ministries and departments, as well as that of the Union republics and local organs for expanding their output.

Introduction of the above-mentioned indicators into the practice of planning was brought about by many causes. In the first place, there is the need to improve the quality of balance between the population's effective demand and the commodity resources. As a result of promulgating measures to raise the people's standard of living during the past three five-year plans, real per capita incomes have doubled. Moreover, the average monthly wages of workers and office employees have grown from 96.5 rubles in 1965 to 172.5 rubles in 1981, or

by a factor of 1.8. As a result of the increase in the number of workers and office employees by a factor of almost 1.5, their total wage fund increased by a factor of 2.7. The wages of kolkhoz members rose by a factor of 2.4. There have been increases in the amounts of pensions, grants, stipends, and other payouts to the population.

During the period consumer goods production (the output of Group "B" industries) grew by a factor of 2.6. There has been a substantial change in their assortment, basically because of the output of new items. Thus, the production of fabrics of all types increased by 46 percent, that of knitted underwear--by 63 percent, outerwear--by a factor of 2.5, leather footwear--by 52 percent, television sets--by a factor of 2.2 (moreover the output of color sets has been newly organized), radio sets--by a factor of 1.7, tape-recorders--7.1, refrigerators--3.5, electric vacuum-cleaners--4.2, meat--1.8, fish--1.7, etc.

Based on this, the retail goods turnover of state and cooperative trade increased by a factor of 2.6. At the same time, as a result of the accelerated growth of the population's monetary incomes, difficulties have arisen in providing for its effective demand, particularly for certain items. Intensifying the attention paid by the planning and management organs to consumer goods production and increasing their responsibility will undoubtedly facilitate the growth of production both of foodstuffs and industrial items. Planning the output of consumer goods per ruble of wage funds with regard to ministries and departments, and, especially in a territorial cross-section--with regard to cities, rayons, oblasts (krays), and autonomous republics--should prevent the removal from production of certain types of goods, which in the recent past the trade had a sufficient supply of, but then, as a result of inertia of the part of managers who did not respond by a non-planned, ancillary assortment output, they have stopped being made because of the slightest interruption of material and technical supplies or for other reasons.

The indicator of consumer goods production in the practice of planning has always had a great importance for establishing national-economic proportions and for determining the national income. But this indicator, affirmed in the five-year and one-year plans by the USSR Supreme Soviet, was calculated for industry as a whole and was not pin-pointed, i. e., it was not carried through to the specific performers--the USSR ministries and departments and those of the Union republics.

In the accounting reports of the USSR Central Statistical Administration with regard to the given indicator principal attention has also been paid to the composite data for industry, without analysis of the plan's execution by the USSR ministries and departments and those of the Union republics. As a result of this, the evaluation of the plan's performance with respect to consumer goods production has been conducted, for the most part, by their output in physical terms; because of the enormous assortment, their total sum was impossible to encompass, and the cessation of output of items which are unprofitable or complicated to produce has remained unrevealed.

The proposals introduced earlier concerning the planning the output of Group "B" industrial products couldn't be implemented in a pin-pointed cross-section,

inasmuch as the tasks assigned to the ministries and departments which turn out double-purpose products, passing partially into non-productive consumption, and the remaining part--into productive consumption, did not reach down to the enterprises. The product distribution which was employed in planning production consumption was conducted for the country as a whole, based on material balance sheets which did not take into account the actual distribution of this or that product to specific enterprises.

Introduction of a parallel indicator of consumer goods production in retail prices removes the above-indicated contradiction. The assigned tasks with respect to this indicator will be set by proceeding from the full amount of ready-made goods production, consumer goods production, regardless of their utilization for productive or non-productive needs. In connection with this, the production volume of the above-named items (in retail prices) will fully include ready-made, light-industrial products and those of the food sectors (including flour- and groats-milling products), items for cultural, personal, and domestic use, sets of items for them, as well as other types of products being manufactured for sale to the public, in amounts for supplying them in accordance with market funds. In such a form the above-mentioned indicator will reach the enterprises.

In order to organize the development and accounting of the indicators under examination, USSR Gosplan and USSR Central Statistical Administration have issued Provisional Methodological Statutes on planning and accounting the indicators of the total volume of consumer goods products (Industrial Group "B" items) and the production of consumer goods per ruble of the wage fund. They must be guided by the USSR ministries and departments, the Union republic councils of ministers, the planning and statistical organs, and the directors of enterprises and organizations. These statutes develop and supplement the methodological directives on working out the state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR in the part devoted to planning consumer goods production and the directives of the USSR Central Statistical Administration with respect to the appropriate accountability. In connection with the introduction of new wholesale prices, the output of a given product, as expressed in value terms, must be planned and accounted for in the enterprises' wholesale prices as of 1 January 1982.

The Provisional Methodological Statutes have affirmed that the category of consumer goods includes those types of products which are completely earmarked for non-productive consumption (by the population or the sectors of the non-productive sphere which provide services to it--education, health care, etc.), as well as those which can be directed into both the productive and non-productive types of consumption, relating to the latter part. Thus, included in the full amount within the category of Group "B" products are bread and bakery products, meat and other canned products, sausage products, ice cream, garment items (except for those used for technical purposes), and footwear. Also relegated to this group are coal and other types of fuel, earmarked for sale to the public, electricity, thermal energy, and gas which are used for its community and domestic needs.

Likewise included in Group "B" are bricks, reinforced-concrete parts and items, glass, slate, lumber, plywood, ready-made fabrics, granulated sugar, meat, i. e., things sent to the general market for sale to the public. At the same time, the following items, which enter the trade network and sectors of the non-productive sphere, are also consumer goods: semi-finished goods, assemblies and devices being produced by the radio-electronic, electrical-appliance, and instrument-building industries (in the amounts supplied to the market stocks and sectors of the non-productive sphere). Items for cultural, personal, and domestic purposes are included in the volume of Group "B" products in the enterprises' wholesale prices as of 1 January 1982, without taking into account the value of the complete sets of items, assemblies, parts, and accessories supplied by light industry, as well as the complete sets of items for furniture and other items for productive purposes.

A supplement to the Provisional Methodological Statutes has enumerated products which may have both a productive and a non-productive consumption. This is determined by standardized, nationwide percentage ratios: in the five-year and one-year plans, established for the USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the Union republics; by plan proportions (ratios), which have been worked out by Gosplan USSR for preparing the five-year plan for 1981--1985. These ratios are based on the calculations of material balance sheets, distribution plans, and data concerning deliveries to the market stocks. The proportion of Group "B" products is standardized for the plan calculations for the sectors and Union republics, regardless of the fact that in a given ministry or Union republic another ratio may have taken shape in the utilization of output being produced. For example, in the calculations for the 1982 plan the proportion of this output was established as follows: for thermal energy--in an amount of 35.9 percent, window glass--17 percent, cement--1.8 percent, meat--61.6 percent, etc.

The distribution of products into groups "A" and "B" is not permanently fixed; it varies in accordance with the use of the individual types of output. For example, there has recently been an increase in the quantity of fabrics being allocated to the garment industry. As a result of this, their proportion in Group "B" output has decreased, but there has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of garments. The saturation of the domestic economy with electric household appliances has required an increase in the production of electric power for community and domestic needs and, consequently, an increase in the proportion of Group "B" with respect to electric power. In planning Group "B" production, repeated counting is excluded, and the increase in the amount of Group "B" products has occurred by means of the growth in ready-made items from all sectors of industry and, to a lesser extent, by means of supplying the public with double-purpose products.

The percentage ratios with respect to double-purpose types of products are periodically refined and brought well ahead of time to the economic-management organizations for the promulgation of plan calculations. Within the calculations of industrial production for the 11th Five-Year Plan, in particular, for 1985, the proportion of Group "B" has been determined as follows: for thermal energy--in the amount of 38.4 percent, window glass--18 percent, cement--2 percent; for meat it has increased by 2 percent as compared with 1982 and now amounts to 63.6 percent.

In setting the proportions for specific types of products for 1985, consideration has been given to the intensification of the social trend in the economy's development and, consequently, to the increase in the supplies of individual items for sale to the public, the tendencies in the consumption of goods, as well as the dynamics of their distribution into productive and non-productive consumption during the 10th Five-Year Plan. In the statistical accounting of associations, enterprises, and organizations the volume of consumer goods production is calculated on the factual data which the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports annually to the USSR ministries and departments, to the Gosplans of the Union republics and the statistical organs. With regard to products not indicated in the supplement but which are utilized for productive and non-productive consumption, the proportions of the consumer goods are established by the republics' Gosplans in conjunction with statistical organs according to the existing balance-sheet calculations or by proceeding from the actual use of these products in the corresponding republic.

Electric power and thermal energy which is produced by electric power stations located on the material balance of industrial enterprises, along with lumber which is produced by non-specialized enterprises, are not included in the volume of Group "B" products, since a significant portion of these types of output are consumed by the enterprises for their own needs. Included within the volume of Group "B" products is merely the value of the electric power and lumber, produced by the specialized enterprises and comprised of their own independent balance sheet and pertaining respectively to the sectors of "Electric Power" and the "Lumber, Wood-Processing, and Paper and Pulp Industry."

As was stated above, the tasks assigned with regard to the total volume of consumer goods production, beginning with the plan for 1983, are the approved plan indicators, established by the USSR Council of Ministers for the ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the Union republics. The ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of the Union republics ensure their fulfillment by means of increasing the production of goods going directly for public consumption as well as by the growth of the total output of items for productive and non-productive purposes.

In order to coordinate the output of consumer goods productions by USSR ministries and departments, as well as in a territorial cross-section, with the wage funds, assigned tasks are established for the production of these goods in retail prices per ruble of the wage fund. The assigned tasks have been approved by the USSR Council of Ministers for the ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministries of the Union republics. Moreover, the councils of ministers of the Union republics, with the participation of the USSR ministries and departments, have established the tasks for the autonomous republics, krais, and oblasts (for all enterprises, regardless of departmental subordination). With regard to this indicator the USSR ministries and departments and those of the Union republics have set tasks for the sub-departmental enterprises and associations. The formation and promulgation of plans for producing consumer goods as calculated per ruble of the wage fund in a territorial cross-section are carried out in accordance with the procedure adopted relative to the one-year and five-year plans.

The volume of consumer goods production in retail prices is determined by a cross-section of output reported earlier to USSR Gosplan. Included within it is all the ready-made output of the light and food industries (including flour- and groats-milling), as well as goods for cultural, personal, and domestic purposes, along with the sets of items for them. Together with these, other types of products produced for sale to the public and delivery to the market stocks must also be relegated to the category of consumer goods in plans and accounts.

The wage fund for the USSR ministries and departments as well as those of the Union republics, in comparing it with the amount of consumer goods production, includes all wages, taking into account payouts from the material-incentive fund, both for the principal activity as well as for other businesses and organizations (including the wage fund for workers of the unofficial [unlisted] staff, and also construction, planning, and other organizations, with the exception of the fund for sovkhozes). In the planning and computing of this indicator in a territorial cross-section for the Union and autonomous republics, oblasts (krays), the amount of consumer goods production is compared with the entire wage fund for workers and office employees in the productive and non-productive spheres, with the exception of the wage fund for workers employed in agriculture.

The Provisional Methodological Statutes have established a procedure for presenting the accountability of the industrial enterprises concerning the total volume of consumer goods production and their output, as calculated per ruble of the wage fund in terms of value. Beginning with January 1983, all associations and industrial enterprises will adduce data on consumer goods production in the enterprise wholesale prices of 1 January 1982. The planning and accounting data on the volume of consumer goods production in retail prices will be adduced by all associations and industrial enterprises (undertaken as a whole). The planning and actual indicators of consumer goods production per ruble of the wage fund in rubles and kopecks will also be adduced by the associations and industrial enterprises in quarterly accounting reports.

Evaluation of industrial activity by the new indicators at all levels of planning and organizational work will allow us to analyze more deeply the results which have been achieved and to discover the unutilized reserves in consumer goods production.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the economic concept of planning consumer goods production per ruble of output consists in the fact that the enterprises, regardless of their departmental subordination, are vitally concerned in annually increasing the output of these products in order to more fully satisfy public demand and the corresponding increase in the incentive funds of their own groups.

In promulgating the new indicators for planning consumer goods production at enterprises a number of methodological problems have arisen which will be solved in the final working out of the Provisional Methodological Statutes. In particular, the journal's editorial office has received information that at individual enterprises the production volume of the above-indicated items is being established as a percentage of the total volume of production output at the given enterprise. In the central planning organs this is regarded as

a local creation, inasmuch as such tasks are not assigned from on high (from USSR Gosplan and the ministry).

From certain enterprises (in particular, from the "Gorizont" Rostov Production Association) the following inquiry has come in: why were the organs of the USSR Central Statistical Administration not permitted to include in their accounting reports on the fulfillment of counter-plans those tasks which were performed by the enterprise after it was assigned as a supplementary task with regard to production output, including consumer goods? Supplementary tasks, established for enterprises above the plan, constitute a specific part of the plan, directed at additionally seeking out possibilities for increasing the production of certain types of output. These tasks are in no way connected with the counter-plans, which are undertaken upon the initiative of groups at enterprises.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

BALTIC MILK PRODUCTION FIGURES CITED

Milk Production in Latvia in November 1982

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 3

[Article in the column "Animal Breeding--An Urgent Front": "Use All Resources"]

[Text] Last year's level of milk production was surpassed by 18 percent on the average for the republic. The greatest increase was achieved by the enterprises of Rezeknenskiy Rayon--48 percent. The average daily milk yields per cow in the republic as a whole were the same as in the last 10 day-period, while in 11 rayons, for example in Rezeknenskiy, Saldusskiy, Ogrskiy, Kraslavskiy and in a number of others, they were 100 grams higher. A decline was admitted in Liyepayskiy, Limbzhskiy, Daugavpilsskiy and Stuchkinskiy Rayons.

Many farms have good milk yields even in the winter. Animal raisers obtained 13.4 kg milk per cow per day at the Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon, 13.2 kg at Yaunpilsskaya Experiment Station in Tukumskiy Rayon and 12.1 at Liyelplatonskaya Experiment Station in Elgavskiy Rayon. The milk yields were stable at Yaunays Komunars Kolkhoz in Saldusskiy Rayon.

In response to the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Komsomol on the development of an all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock, the farm workers stubbornly struggle for an increase in production and sales of animal husbandry products during the winter period. Elza Mitrike of the Adazhi Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon now obtains 20.2 kg milk per cow, Stanislov Livmanis of the Yaunpilsskaya Experiment Station, 17.5 kg. More than 15 kg milk per cow per day are obtained by Anastasiya Kursisha of the Sovkhoz imeni 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Dobel'skiy Rayon, by Mayya Viltsane of Seliya Kolkhoz in Ekabpilsskiy Rayon and by many other milkmaids.

Each rayon has reserves for increasing milk production. In the first place, it is necessary to attain an increase in the milk yields at the lagging farms. There are no objective bases for justifying the low animal

productivity at sovkhoses Pasiyene in Ludzenskiy, Berzpils in Balvskiy and Markalne in Aluksnenskiy and Tsentiba Kolkhoz in Liyepayskiy Rayons and at a number of other farms where less than 3 kg milk are obtained per cow per day.

Table 1. Report of Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture on Milk Yields in Third 10-Day Period of November (in kilograms)

<u>Rayons</u>	<u>Total yield in 1982 as % of 1981</u>	<u>Average yield per day per cow</u>	<u>+ or - compared to last year</u>
Rezeknenskiy	148	4.7	+1.5
Salduskiy	133	5.5	+1.2
Tukumskiy	127	5.8	+1.2
Ogrskiy	127	5.7	+1.2
Kraslavskiy	126	4.9	+1.0
Madonskiy	125	5.7	+1.1
Preyl'skiy	123	5.5	+1.0
Kuldigskiy	123	4.9	+0.9
Ventspilsskiy	121	5.5	+0.9
Liyepayskiy	121	5.4	+0.9
Talsinskiy	120	6.1	+1.0
Tsesisskiy	120	4.9	+0.9
Ludzenskiy	120	3.2	+0.6
Bauskiy	119	6.6	+1.2
Balkskiy	119	6.0	+1.0
Ekabpilsskiy	118	5.5	+0.9
Balvskiy	118	4.0	+0.6
Limbazhskiy	116	5.1	+0.7
Daugavpilsskiy	115	4.7	+0.6
Dobel'skiy	113	7.5	+0.8
Stuchkinskiy	110	5.3	+0.5
Rizhskiy	109	9.2	+0.8
Elgavskiy	109	7.5	+0.6
Aluksnenskiy	108	4.5	+0.4
Gulbenskiy	105	5.0	+0.3
Valmiyerskiy	104	6.6	+0.3
On average for the republic	118	5.6	+0.8

It is the duty of each supervisor, agricultural specialist and each live-stockman to increase his personal responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and obligations, to use all reserves for increasing the productivity of the milk herd and to introduce the necessary organization at farms.

Milk Production in Latvia in December 1982

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 Dec 82 p 3

[Article: "More Actively Secure High Milk Yields"]

[Text] More than 9 kg milk are produced per cow per day in Rizhskiy Rayon, and more than 7 in Dobel'skiy and Elgavskiy Rayons. The average yield per day for the republic is 5.6 kg. At the farms of Tervete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon, 13.4 kg are obtained daily; at Liyelplatonskaya and Yaunpilsskaya animal husbandry experiment stations in Elgavskiy and Tukumskiy Rayons, more than 12 kg milk.

Table 1. Report of Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture on Milk Yields in the Second 10-Day Period of December (in kilograms)

Rayons	Total yield in 1982 as % of 1981	Average yield per day per cow	+ or - compared to last year
Salduskiy	136	5.5	+1.3
Rezeknenskiy	133	4.7	+1.2
Kuldigskiy	131	4.8	+1.1
Tukumskiy	128	5.8	+1.3
Kraslavskiy	126	4.8	+1.0
Valkskiy	124	6.0	+1.2
Madonskiy	123	5.7	+1.1
Balvskiy	123	4.0	+0.7
Ogrskiy	122	5.5	+1.0
Limbazhskiy	122	5.2	+1.0
Tsesisskiy	122	4.9	+1.0
Preyl'skiy	121	5.6	+1.0
Ventspilsskiy	120	5.3	+0.8
Ekabpilsskiy	119	5.3	+0.8
Liyepayskiy	119	5.1	+0.7
Dobel'skiy	117	7.7	+1.1
Bauskiy	115	6.6	+1.1
Talsinskiy	115	6.1	+0.8
Ludzenskiy	115	3.2	+0.5
Daugavpilsskiy	112	4.6	+0.5
Rizhskiy	111	9.1	+0.8
Valmiyerskiy	110	6.7	+0.6
Gulbenskiy	110	5.0	+0.5
Aluksnenskiy	110	4.5	+0.5
Elgavskiy	109	7.5	+0.6
Stuchkinskiy	108	5.2	+0.4
On average for the republic	118	5.6	+0.9

The work indicators of individual livestockmen are good. Valentina Sidorova of Krasnyy Oktyabr' Kolkhoz in Preyl'skiy Rayon daily obtains 22.7 kg milk

from each cow in her group. Elza Mtrike of Adazhi Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon obtains 20.3, Milda Yanushevskaya of Liyelplatonskaya Animal Husbandry Station obtains 18.9 and Liga Pelshe of Terbete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon obtains 18 kg.

On the average for the republic daily milk yields were at the level of the first 10-day period in December. In Dobel'skiy and Valmiyerskiy Rayons cow productivity increased during this time by 0.1 kg milk. In a number of rayons it declined, especially in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Liyepayskiy Rayon—by 0.3 kg milk per cow.

The lowest yields currently are those at Liyesma Kolkhoz in Ludzenskiy and the sovkhoses Berzpils in Balvskiy, Kursishi in Saldusskiy, Sivers in Kraslavskiy and Skuyene in Tsesisskiy Rayons at less than 3 kg per cow. The reasons for this are unbalanced diets, the absence of the requisite discipline and organization on the farms and the irresponsibility and carelessness of supervisors and agricultural specialists.

Socialist competition plays a large role in the achievement of high results. It is the duty of the livestockman to struggle more actively for the successful wintering of livestock and for an increase in the production and sales of farm products.

Lithuanian Milk Production, Purchases in February 1983

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Feb 83 p 2

[Text]

Table 1. Production and Fulfillment of Plan of Milk Procurement on 1 February 1983

Rayons	Plan fulfillment of milk procurement in all categories of enterprises	% of milk produced sold to the state	By enterprises in the public sector		
			Average yield per cow, kg	± compared to last year	Cows in % as compared to last year
			Total		
Republic total	39	80	189	+25	101
Radvilishskiy	43	83	234	+39	102
Pasval'skiy	42	81	242	+29	100
Ionishskiy	42	81	229	+33	101
Kaunasskiy	41	83	273	+32	101
Kedaynskiy	41	81	223	+35	101
Shyauliyayskiy	41	80	205	+31	101
Panevezhskiy	40	80	208	+27	101
Pakruoyskiy	40	79	195	+22	101
Kansukskiy	38	82	245	+23	100
Shakyayskiy	38	82	194	+41	101
Vilkavishskiy	38	82	190	+27	101
Birzhayskiy	38	76	168	+16	101
Total for economic group I	40	81	216	+30	101

Rayons	Plan fulfillment of milk procurement in all categories of enterprises	By enterprises in the public sector			
		% of milk produced sold to the state	Average yield per cow, kg		Cows in % as compared to last year
			Total	+ compared to last year	
Akmyanskiy	47	81	195	+34	102
Kretingskiy	42	81	209	+21	101
Ionavskiy	42	86	131	+29	101
Prenayskiy	39	81	188	+11	100
Kupishskiy	39	80	170	+29	98
Klaypedskiy	37	84	200	+35	102
Shilutskiy	37	80	176	+24	103
Ukmergskiy	37	77	172	+24	101
Yurbarkskiy	36	77	137	+38	101
Raseynskiy	35	80	140	+38	100
Total for economic group II	38	81	174	+28	101
Skuodasskiy	46	80	220	+39	102
Plungeskiy	44	80	193	+45	102
Kel'meskiy	40	79	157	+34	101
Mazheykskiy	39	77	166	+37	101
Rokishskiy	38	80	187	+19	100
Kayshyadorskiy	37	82	191	+14	101
Tauragskiy	37	80	154	+24	100
Alitusskiy	36	79	152	+ 8	100
Lazdiyskiy	36	73	151	+ 4	100
Anikshchyayskiy	35	79	162	+16	100
Total for economic group III	39	79	172	+23	101
Shilal'skiy	43	80	158	+26	101
Tel'shyayskiy	42	81	151	+31	102
Varenskiy	39	81	229	+12	102
Trakayskiy	39	85	196	+15	102
Vil'nyusskiy	38	81	191	+25	101
Zarasayskiy	36	81	160	+ 2	100
Ignalinskiy	36	73	139	+14	99
Utenskiy	35	83	190	+17	95
Moletskiy	35	78	167	+ 7	99
Shal'chininkskiy	35	80	154	+12	101
Shvenchenskiy	34	79	161	+14	99
Shirvintskiy	34	76	148	+18	91
Total for economic group IV	37	80	169	+17	99

Latvian Milk Production in February 1983

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] In all rayons the milk production exceeds the level for last year. The greatest increase—by 37 percent—was achieved on Rezeknenskiy enterprises. In the first 10-day period of February the daily yield increased in 10 rayons. There was a decline of 0.1 kg in Ogrskiy and Tsesissskiy Rayons. On the average for the republic, the daily yields per cow were 0.1 kg higher than in the preceding 10-day period.

Table 1. Report of Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture on Milk Yields in First 10-Day Period in February

Rayons	Total yield in 1983 as % of 1982	Average yield per day per cow (kilograms)	+ or - compared to last year (kilograms)
Rezeknenskiy	137	5.0	+1.4
Kuldigskiy	130	5.0	+1.1
Limbazhskiy	129	5.4	+1.3
Kraslavskiy	129	5.1	+1.1
Ogrskiy	128	5.5	+1.2
Madonskiy	127	5.8	+1.2
Salduskiy	125	5.2	+1.0
Balvskiy	125	4.0	+0.9
Dobel'skiy	124	8.0	+1.5
Stuchkinskiy	124	5.8	+1.1
Preyl'skiy	123	6.0	+1.1
Gulbenskiy	123	5.3	+1.0
Liyepayskiy	123	5.2	+0.9
Valmiyerskiy	122	6.9	+1.2
Ventspilsskiy	122	5.3	+1.0
Ekabpilsskiy	121	5.5	+0.9
Talsinskiy	120	6.9	+1.1
Elgavskiy	118	7.7	+1.1
Tsesissskiy	118	4.9	+0.7
Tukumskiy	117	5.9	+0.9
Valkskiy	117	5.8	+0.9
Ludzenskiy	116	3.5	+0.7
Rizhskiy	115	9.4	+1.1
Daugavpilsskiy	114	4.9	+0.6
Bauskiy	113	6.8	+1.0
Aluksnenskiy	105	4.6	+0.2
On average for the republic	121	5.8	+1.0

Work does not improve on the Tsentiba Kolkhoz in Liyepayskiy, the sovkhoses Istalsna in Ludzenskiy, Kursishi in Salduskiy and Skoyene in Tsesissskiy Rayons. The daily yields per cow here are, as before, less than 3 kg.

Supervisors and specialists, party organizations, the groups of supervisory kolkhozes and sovkhoses and rayon staffs are called upon to intensify the supervision of the course of livestock wintering and to provide the requisite organization at each farm. Adequate feeding, attentive care of livestock, strict observance of the established daily routine and the active socialist competition of farm workers are necessary conditions for obtaining high yields.

Latvian Milk Production in December 1982

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 5 Jan 83 p 3

[Text]

Table 1. Report of Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture on Milk Yields in Third 10-Day Period of December (in kilograms)

<u>Rayons</u>	<u>Total yield in 1982 as % of 1981</u>	<u>Average yield per day per cow</u>	<u>+ or - compared to 1981</u>
Rezeknenskiy	139	4.8	+1.4
Kuldigskiy	137	4.9	+1.3
Saldusskiy	135	5.3	+1.3
Tukumskiy	127	5.8	+1.3
Kraslavskiy	127	4.8	+1.0
Valkskiy	126	6.0	+1.2
Madonskiy	126	5.7	+1.1
Balvskiy	125	4.1	+0.9
Tsesisskiy	124	4.9	+1.8
Limbazhskiy	123	5.2	+1.1
Dobel'skiy	122	7.7	+1.8
Preyl'skiy	122	5.7	+1.0
Ogrskiy	121	5.5	+0.9
Ventspilsskiy	120	5.4	+0.9
Ekabpilsskiy	120	5.2	+0.8
Liyepayskiy	119	5.1	+0.7
Talsinskiy	118	6.2	+0.9
Bauskiy	116	6.6	+1.1
Stuchkinskiy	116	5.4	+0.6
Ludzenskiy	114	3.2	+0.5
Elgavskiy	113	7.6	+0.9
Valmiyerskiy	112	6.7	+0.7
Rizhskiy	110	9.1	+0.7
Gulbenskiy	110	5.0	+0.4
Daugavpilsskiy	109	4.6	+0.4
Aluksnenskiy	109	4.4	+0.4
On average for the republic	120	5.6	+0.9

Latvian Farm Production in January 1983

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Milk production as a whole for the republic exceeds last year's level by 21 percent. In the third 10-day period of January the daily yields rose in 11 rayons by 0.1 kg and in two--Dobel'skiy and Talsinskiy--by 0.2 kg. A decline by 0.1 kg was admitted in Valskiy Rayon. On the average for the republic, the yields were at the level of the preceding 10-day period.

Table 1. Report of Latvian SSR Ministry of Agriculture on Milk Yields in Third 10-Day Period of January

Rayons	Total yield in 1983 as % of 1982	Average yield per day per cow (kilograms)	+ or - compared to last year (kilograms)
Rezeknenskiy	139	4.9	+1.4
Kuldigskiy	134	5.0	+1.3
Madonskiy	128	5.8	+1.2
Limbazhskiy	128	5.4	+1.2
Ogrskiy	127	5.6	+1.2
Kraslavskiy	127	5.0	+1.1
Salduskiy	126	5.2	+1.0
Balvskiy	125	4.0	+0.8
Dobel'skiy	123	7.9	+1.6
Stuchkinskiy	123	5.8	+1.1
Gulbenskiy	123	5.3	+1.0
Ventspilsskiy	123	5.3	+1.0
Preyl'skiy	122	5.9	+1.1
Liyepayskiy	122	5.2	+0.9
Talsinskiy	120	6.8	+1.1
Tukumskiy	120	5.9	+1.0
Ekabpilsskiy	120	5.4	+0.9
Tsesisskiy	120	5.0	+0.9
Valmiyerskiy	119	6.9	+1.1
Valkskiy	119	5.8	+1.0
Elgavskiy	117	7.6	+1.2
Ludzenskiy	116	3.4	+0.5
Rizhskiy	114	9.4	+1.1
Bauskiy	114	6.7	+1.0
Daugavpilsskiy	112	4.7	+0.5
Aluksnenskiy	105	4.6	+0.2
On average for the republic	121	5.7	+1.0

At Terbete Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon 13.9 kg milk per day are now obtained each cow, which is 0.4 kg more than 10 days ago. The yields are 12-13 kg at the Sigulda Scientific Experimental Farm, the Yaunpilsskaya and

Liyelplatonskaya animal husbandry experimental stations and the Druva Kolkhoz in Salduskiy Rayon.

Sofiya Skapare of Lachplesis Kolkhoz in Ogrskiy Rayon obtained an average of 22.3 kg milk from each cow. Valentina Sidorova of Krasnyi Oktyabr' Kolkhoz in Preyl'skiy Rayon obtains 22.6 kg and Liviya Lapsa from Adzhi Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon, 18.8 kg.

Milk-herd productivity is low in the kolkhozes Darba Spars in Tukumskiy, Liyesma in Daugavpilsskiy and Tsentiba in Liyepayskiy Rayons, the sovkhoses Istalsna in Ludzenskiy, Skuyene in Tsesissskiy and Kursishi in Salduskiy Rayons. The daily milk yield here is less than 3 kg.

In many farms cow feed is not balanced in nutrient substances, preparation of fodder for feeding and production of liquid fodder yeasts are and the requisite organization is absent on the farms and in the feed preparation shops. All this lowers the yields.

Winter does not forgive negligence. It is the duty of the party committees, agricultural organs and agricultural supervisors and specialists to provide for a high level of organization and activity of socialist competition, to create in each collective an environment of labor well-being and comradely mutual aid and to introduce widely the experience of the leading workers. In this is the guarantee of high yields.

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BREAD INDUSTRY IN 1982 REVIEWED

Moscow KHLEBOPEKARNAYA I KONDITERSKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 2-5

[Article by A. S. Grishin and T. N. Vlyz'ko, bread administration of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry: "Work Results and Tasks of Bread Baking Industry in Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The 26th CPSU Congress adopted a broad program for improving the well-being of the people. Special attention is devoted to questions of providing food products. The November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that a central position in the plans should be occupied by measures related to the implementation of the country's Food Program. A certain place in the Food Program, as we know, is allotted to supplying the population with bread products.

The bread baking industry has taken its first steps along the path of implementation of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In keeping with the earmarked measures, the branch is conducting work for further increasing the production capacities through reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises and the construction of new bakeries, for increasing bulk shipments of basic and additional raw material, and for introducing progressive technology and comprehensive mechanization of production.

In recent years, in order to provide the population of the region of the Baykal-Amur Mainline with bread, 10 bakeries with an overall capacity of 400 tons of bakery items a day have been constructed in the cities and workers' settlements, and three more enterprises are under construction. In 1981 the branch constructed 21 bakeries, reconstructed 33 existing bakeries and conducted measures for technical re-equipment of production at 98 enterprises, which made it possible to increase the capacity by 1,994 tons and fulfill the plan for the introduction of these capacities.

In 1982 there was an increase in capacities of 845 tons a day because of the startup of more than 30 new bakeries and 288 tons as a result of the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises. In particular, capacities were introduced at the bakeries in Skovorodino, Kalinin, Volgondsk, Chelyabinsk, Belogorsk, Mikhaylovsk, Angren and other cities.

Because of the reduction of the average per capita consumption of bread, the overall output of it in the system of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry did not increase in 1982. At the same time the structure of the assortment of bakery items improved: the output of bread weighing 700-900 grams increased by 3.7 million tons, small buns and fancy pastry items--by 170,000 tons, including buns weighing 50-70 grams--by 4,000 tons. The output of bagel items, rich dry pastries and national varieties of bread also increased.

In keeping with the Food Program, measures are being taken for further improvement of the assortment of bakery items and improvement of their quality. The production of bakery items that are in great demand is increasing. This is being achieved by reconstructing enterprises, installing flow lines, and replacing less productive equipment with highly productive equipment. Thus in Moscow, in order to improve the assortment, it is intended to construct several enterprises and put them into operation. In order to bring production closer to the trade network at department stores and bread stores, small productions have been organized for baking small batches of buns and rich pastries, which provide these trading points with fresh products.

The production of national kinds of bread is increasing in the republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia. The output of national items involves expenditures of manual labor and, consequently, the enlistment of labor force. The conveyor ovens and flow lines that have been developed recently mechanize the process of production of these items. The increased output of national kinds of bread using mechanized lines and baking ovens of the system of Gamsakhurdiye, Bruver-Salikhov, the P-132 make and others made it possible in 1982 to increase the volume of production by 9,000 tons, bringing it up to 431,000 tons.

Special attention should be devoted to increasing the production of bakery items weighing 500 grams and less, and also buns weighing 50-70 grams in order to fully satisfy the demands for these at school cafeterias, food facilities for airlines and railroads, and cafes and restaurants. The assignments for the output of these items have not yet been fulfilled in a number of cities.

At the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was pointed out that it was necessary to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the national economy and extensively and rapidly introduce into production the achievements of science, technology and advanced practice.

The bread baking industry is working for further development of the branch on the basis of the introduction of new technical equipment and progressive technology, the utilization of production reserves and scientific organization of labor.

As a result of the construction of bakeries with warehouses for bulk storage of flour and the introduction of BKhM installations at existing enterprises, the volume of shipments of flour in bulk increased to 9.6 million tons in 1982. At warehouses for additional raw material they are introducing bulk

delivery, storage and interplant transportation of salt, sugar, fat and liquid yeast, which is more efficient and economical.

A good deal has been done in the area of introducing progressive technology and comprehensive mechanization of production. The bakeries are using hoppers and continuous operation installations for preparing rye and wheat dough to be leavened in large batches, and accelerated methods have been adopted for preparing dough for small batches of buns and rich pastries. Several bakeries, in order to prepare wheat dough for leavening in large thick masses, have installed new sets of I8-KhTA-6 hoppers and they have installed RZ-KhTI dough mixing machines with a conveyor for fermenting the dough for buns and rich pastries following the practice of the Tula bakeries and Moscow bakery No 2. The experience in operating the conveyors for fermenting dough using RZ-KhTI mixing machines has produced good results. The utilization of these sets of equipment completely mechanizes the process, eliminates manual labor for transporting the vats, and makes it possible to organize flow line production of the dough with optimal quality indicators. The application of these sets of equipment in combination with progressive technology for making dough increases production efficiency.

In 1982 the production of bread with progressive technology increased to 16.7 million tons, which comprises 78 percent of the overall quantity. The introduction of progressive methods of making dough mechanizes the operations for preparing dough, intensifies the process and reduces expenditures of raw material.

In order to mechanize processes of separating and spreading the dough and baking bread, in 1982 the plants installed R2-59M spreading and baking aggregates with KhPA-40 and P-104 ovens for producing formed bread. The Belopolsk machine building plant has delivered P6-KhRM spreading and baking aggregates which have greater productivity than the P2-59M, for baking formed rye and wheat bread. For producing round loaves, baguettes and small loaves, they have introduced comprehensively mechanized lines with ovens of the continuous type PKhS-25, BN, PPTs-225, 238 and others. The introduction of bread baking forms of polymer coatings is continuing instead of greasing them with vegetable oil. In 1982 the output of bread in these forms amounted to 2.4 million tons. In order to increase labor productivity, the ovens and boilers are being changed over to progressive kinds of fuel--gas, liquid fuel and electricity. The use of gas, stove fuel and electricity makes it possible to eliminate manual labor for the ovens and boilers and to advance the science of production.

A great deal of attention is being devoted to economizing on raw material and fuel and energy resources. Bulk transportation of flour reduces losses of it.

Special importance is attached to utilizing whey in bread production. With 1 ton of natural milk whey the expenditure of flour decreases by 40 kilograms. In 1982 about 1,370,000 tons of milk whey were used for baking and 14,000 tons of bakery items were produced with it. Progressive technology for making dough reduces expenditures on fermentation and also reduces the expenditure of flour. In 1982 the branch as a whole saved more than 18,000 tons of flour.

In addition to comprehensive mechanization of production processes, container shipments of bread are being introduced according to the schema bakery--automotive transportation--trade enterprise. Now container delivery of bread has been organized in many cities of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia and other republics. Confectionary bakery items, dried bread and bagels, and pancake flour are also delivered from the bakeries to the trade network by a progressive method.

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TSENTROSOYUZ BREAD PROGRAM GOALS FOR 1981-1985 REVIEWED

Moscow KHLEBOPEKARNAYA I KONDITERSKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 7-10

[Article by Ye. P. Mayorova, administration of the bread baking industry of Tsentrosoyuz: "Developing Rural Bread Baking"]

[Text] In his speech at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized the existence of large reserves in the national economy. This pertains directly to cooperative bread baking. The realization of these reserves will accelerate the implementation of the Food Program.

In keeping with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR Tsentrosoyuz in conjunction with the republic trade unions have developed three comprehensive, special-purpose programs: to increase commodity resources; to streamline the activity of cooperative organizations and enterprises; and to reduce manual labor and improve the utilization of technical equipment. These are a constituent part of the plans for 1981-1985.

The main goal of the program for increasing commodity resources is more efficient utilization of the capabilities of the consumers' cooperation for increasing the output of goods in order to satisfy the demand of the rural population more fully, primarily for food products, including bread and bakery items. It is also intended to improve the utilization of labor resources, raw materials and processed materials as well as the structure of the assortment and product quality.

The comprehensive program for reducing manual labor and improving the utilization of technical equipment envisions increasing the availability of technical equipment for labor, more fully applying the achievements of scientific and technical progress, introducing progressive technology, facilitating labor and reducing the number of workers employed in manual operations.

The program for streamlining the activity of the consumers' unions provides conditions for more efficient utilization of fixed and circulating capital and labor resources, increased profitability, and improvement of trade in all kinds of products, including bread.

Consumer's cooperation provides more than 114 million people living in rural areas with bread that is industrially produced (including both the enterprises themselves and state industry). Cooperative bread baking enterprises annually produce 12.4 million tons, or 34 percent of the bread that is produced in the country. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan its output increased by 1 million tons.

There is practically no bread baking at home in rural areas in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR or the Estonian SSR. Each year more bread, buns and national bakery items (flat cakes) are purchased by the residents of the republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia and the Kazakh SSR. In these republics the output of bread, especially national bakery items, is increasing at more rapid rates.

This is largely brought about by the fact that Tsentrosoyuz attaches a great deal of significance to the development of industrial bread baking, the strengthening of its material and technical base and concentration of production. Thus 240 million rubles were spent on the construction and reconstruction of bread baking enterprises in 1975-1980. They have introduced 780 bread plants and bakeries whose capacity exceeds 13 percent of the overall capacity. The material and technical base has been updated most intensively in the Russian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Turkmen, Moldavian, Tajik and Uzbek consumers' unions. During this time 40,000 units of basic technological equipment were installed at bakery enterprises--ovens, sifting, dough mixing, dividing and forming machines, vat turners, and so forth.

A great deal of attention is being devoted to improving the condition of the base for bread baking under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. During 1981-1985 it is intended to introduce enterprises with a daily capacity of 9,300 tons. All of the construction is being carried out according to standard plans developed by the Tallin branch of Tsentrosoyuzproyekt.

The Tsentrosoyuz catalog contains standard plans for bread baking enterprises with various capacities--from 2 to 45 tons a day, and also standard recommendations for organizing bulk storage of flour and utilizing progressive technologies and whey. There are standard plans for enterprises for producing national items for the republics of Central Asia and Azerbaijan and enterprises with a mixed assortment. Enterprises with capacities of more than 45 tons a day are being constructed according to standard plans of Gipropishcheprom or according to individual plans.

In 1980-1982 practically all of the standard plans were revised and some of them were created anew. This was mainly because of the need to raise the level of mechanization of production and to create good working conditions and the possibility of producing the required assortment, particularly buns and small items.

Thus the standard plans envision bulk (open type) or packaged storage of flour, the storage of salt in solution, the introduction of progressive technology, the utilization of whey, the use of containers for transporting

bread, and so forth. The plan includes a bun-confectionary or confectionary shop. This is very important since in 1981-1985 one of the main tasks facing the cooperative members is improvement of the assortment.

Work has also been done previously in this area. By the end of the Tenth Five-Year Plan practically all products were in individual pieces. In 1980 they produced 26 percent more bun (weighing up to 500 grams) and rich pastry items than in 1975. The concentration of production and the possibility of mechanizing production processes contributed greatly to this: up to 50 percent of all the products are now being produced at bakeries and enterprises of the plant type, which comprise only 16 percent of the overall number. But up to the present time residents of rural areas are not receiving products of the same assortment that exists in the cities.

Therefore the program approved by the Tsentrosoyuz for 1981-1985 envisions a significant increase in the output of small, rich, confectionary and bagel items and preferential development of the baking industry with an increased production of national kinds of bread (the consumer's unions of the Uzbek SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Turkmen SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Armenian SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR). Thus there will be a 24 percent increase in the baking of bread, buns and national bakery items in the Uzbek consumers' union, 28 percent in the Azerbaijan, 43 percent in the Tajik, 39 percent in the Turkmen and 19 percent in the Armenian consumers' union. In the Tsentrosoyuz as a whole the volume of products sold during 1981-1985 increased by 8.7 percent, or by 1 billion rubles as compared to 1975-1980. And it was planned to increase the production of buns weighing up to 500 grams by 24 percent, bringing their proportion in the overall volume of baking up to no less than 15 percent. The output of confectionary items will increase by 65 percent by 1985 as compared to 1980, bagels--by 31 percent, and sweet biscuits--2.3-fold.

The plans are fairly difficult, but, as the work experience for the past two years of the current five-year plan shows, they are realistic. There are also reserves for overfulfilling the established assignments. During 1981-1982 the plans for baking buns, rich pastries and national items (weighing up to 500 grams) were overfulfilled by 1.9 percent. The proportion of buns in 1982 amounted to 11.6 percent of the overall output, and in the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian consumers' unions--more than 21 percent.

In the republics of Central Asia a great deal of attention is devoted to expanding the output of national kinds of bread.

The Tsentrosoyuz has conducted sociological research in rural areas of Central Asia and Transcaucasia. Its goal was to determine the demand for products and, on the basis of this, to draw up concrete plans for the development of a material and technical base, taking into account the national peculiarities of the republics. The research showed that the proportion of national items should be within the range of 70 percent of the overall output. Therefore, in order to completely replace home baking with industrial baking in these consumers' unions, in addition to increasing the output in general, it is necessary to expand the output of flat cakes, having organized mechanized shops with special ovens and equipment. In the Uzbek and Tajik

consumers' unions the proportion of flat cakes amounts to 44.8 and 47.4 percent of the overall output, respectively.

In rural areas they are organizing bun and confectionary shops that are equipped with the necessary technological equipment and KEP-400 ovens with convection heating produced by the Tallinn ERSP0 plant for commercial equipment. There are already 41 lines in operation for preparing sweet buns, and the first shops have been created for producing rich dry bread.

During 1981-1985 the system of consumers' cooperation will organize: 271 shops for producing small batches of bun and confectionary items and 57 mechanized shops for baking flat cakes, chureks and lavashes using ovens with gas and electric heating of the Bruver-Salikhov and the Gamsakhurdiye system; and 31 lines will be introduced for producing sweet buns. Up to 90 percent of the increase in profit is to be achieved as a result of increasing labor productivity.

Because of this a large amount of attention is being devoted mechanization of production processes and perfecting an appropriate assortment of products.

The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Economics of Cooperative Trade (VNIIEKT) has studied the assortment of products that are being produced and the demand of the population living in rural areas. This work resulted in recommendations for mechanized production of bread, buns and other items for 22 regions of the country with a simultaneous clarification of the number of kinds of items that are necessary to be produced by enterprises of various capacities and technical supply. The experimental introduction of the recommended assortment in the second quarter of 1982 at 22 bakeries in various zones of the country demonstrated the expediency of disseminating this practice.

Thus the introduction of the proper assortment increased labor productivity of the bakery of the Moskovskiy Rayon consumers' union of the Kirghiz SSR by 1 percent, the bakery of the Kukmoreyskiy Rayon consumers' union of the Tatar ASSR by 15 percent, and in the Standart association of the Estonian consumers' union, by 3.3 percent. But the main thing is that the daily supply of bread and bakery items in the necessary assortment for the population improved.

The experiment also showed that producing buns, particularly small batches, involves a great deal of manual labor which cannot be mechanized, especially in small bakeries. This, in turn, impedes the output of these items, especially when there is a shortage of labor force. There is now a need to create and produce in series special dividing-stamping machines, and also to develop recipes and prices for small items of machine production.

After processing the data from the experiment an efficient assortment will be approved by the Tsentrosoyuz for introduction everywhere, and it will serve as a basis for revising the assortment minimum for various types of stores that trade in bread.

One of the major problems of the bread baking industry of consumers' cooperation is improvement of product quality. Whey is used for this. In 1981 it was used in the production of 1,239,000 tons of items, and in 1982--1,458,000 tons. By 1985 the volume of processing of whey should be increased to 500,000 tons, a 3-fold increase over the quantity utilized in 1982.

About 26 percent of the bread and buns are processed with progressive technological systems--with liquid semimanufactured products, large thick yeasts, and intensive kneading of the dough.

Practically all of the bread plants and bakeries are combined into bread combines. For organizing technological service for the enterprises there are about 3,000 production laboratories and 130 central control and production laboratories of republic, kray and oblast consumers' unions. A comprehensive system for product quality control has been instituted at 426 bread plants. Before the end of the five-year plan it will be introduced at another 463 bread plants. But the results of the work of the laboratory and technological service are still not good enough. In our opinion, in addition to increasing discipline and responsibility for work that is performed, it is necessary to increase the role of this service for organizing the output of high-quality products. This will involve a restructuring of the work of the laboratories.

A considerable part of the working time of the employees of the laboratories is now spent on determining the quality of products which are not yet being produced by the enterprises. It seems expedient for the scientific production association of the bread baking industry to study and analyze the work of laboratory services and methods of evaluating the quality of semimanufactured and prepared products, and then develop proposals for evaluating product quality more correctly and organizing the work of the technological service.

Large bread plants are being technically re-equipped under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. Even now installations for bulk storage of flour are in operation at 216 enterprises. Before the end of the five-year plan their number will increase by 200. Storage of salt in solution will be organized at 220 bread plants. More than 300 bread plants will change over to container delivery of bread.

Installations for bulk storage of flour are being produced in series and delivered in batches by the Dnepropetrovsk Soyuzkoopmashtrest plant of Tsentrosoyuz. Tsentrosoyuz plants are also producing FTL-20 bread ovens, KEP-400 ovens of the Bruver-Salikhov system, and Pioneer and Piorat sifters (with dosing of the flour), Kuzbass and Potok dough separators, water measurement and mixing vats, circulating tables, Standart and Tasema dough kneading machines, container carts and containers, and other equipment. Still, the demand for equipment, especially that whose production has been organized by Tsentrosoyuz, is not being fully satisfied. And certain kinds such as, for example, MD-100 and MD-200 flour dosers produced by the RMK administration of the baking industry of the Moscow Gorispolkom have been in short supply for a number of years. Because of the lack of flour dosers the equipment is

not delivered in complete sets, plans for startup of enterprises are not fulfilled, and conditions for producing poor-quality products arise. Other suppliers are also fulfilling their commitments poorly, particularly the RMK of the Kemerovo and Vladimir administrations of the bread baking industry and Pishchepromnaladka of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry. The shortage of deliveries of equipment and spare parts for it impedes the fulfillment of the social program for restructuring rural life.

Practically all of the republics and oblasts have singled out zones of activity and sales of products of bread baking enterprises of state industry and consumers' cooperation. Each year cooperative stores sell up to 4 million tons of bread obtained from plants of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, which comprises one-fourth of the bread sold in rural areas. And in places where this bread is shipped Tsentrosoyuz organizations are not developing their material and technical base. For example, the rural population of Moscow and Leningrad oblasts are fully supplied with bread that is produced by administrations of the bread baking industries of the corresponding ispolkoms.

In these cases the cooperative members depend completely on bakeries with well-arranged and efficient mutual work. Yet there are frequent complaints from the population about tardy delivery of bread and about its quality and assortment. Rural stores need to increase the deliveries of buns, dried bread, confectionary items, wheat pastries and bread sticks, and also to improve the deliveries of products both centrally and with cooperative transportation.

The inadequate control over the supply of bread for rural areas leads to interruptions in trade and forces the residents to obtain it in other villages or to bake it at home.

Through the joint efforts of workers of the bread baking industry of the system of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and Tsentrosoyuz, in the next few years home bread baking in rural areas should be eliminated.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

INCREASE CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION VIA HEAVY INDUSTRY

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Nov 83 p 2

[Interview by V. Selunin, staff economic observer, with V. Rutgayzer, doctor of economics: "Social Program in Action"]

[Text] The 1983 plan adopted recently by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has outlined some important measures of social character.

[Question] An initial glance at the agenda for the session leaves you with the idea that the plan is aimed at people. Almost all indicators which increase the well being of the people are much higher than their average values for the initial period of the five-year plan. How do you explain this significant growth?

[Answer] First of all, the general rate of economic development has increased significantly. You can judge by yourself--industrial production will increase this year by 2.8 percent, the expected figure for 1983 is a 3.2 percent increase. Gross output in agriculture would increase by 10.5 percent compared to 3 percent expected initially.

Secondly, there will be significant changes in the utilization of national income. It will increase by 9 billion rubles this year and by 15 billion next year with all of these increases channeled into increasing consumption. As a result 76.3 percent of the national income will go to consumption--a record figure!

All this will result in an increase in the well being of the working people. Real income per capita will increase by 3 percent. The average salary of workers and employees will exceed 180 rubles. With stable retail prices, commodity circulation is expected to increase by 5.4 percent.

Throughout the country, introduction of partially paid leaves up to 1 year long will be completed for working mothers caring for their children, as well as a one-time financial assistance to women after childbirth. Some privileges will be given to certain groups of pensioners. State expenditures for these and other measures will total 7.3 billion rubles, almost twice that for the current year.

[Question] Successful accomplishment of the outlined social plan will depend crucially on the work of industry. As is known, the five-year plan envisions an ahead of schedule output increase in group "B" industry, i.e., production of the consumer goods. Is this outstripping schedule being maintained?

[Answer] Indeed, the output of group "B" in 1981-1982 is growing somewhat faster than that for group "A". But it is not merely a matter of outstripping. The fact is that the consumer is not so much interested in the ratio of output of groups "A" and "B" as in the actual increase of goods and services. As it was stated in the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the plan targets for a number of indicators have not been achieved for the first 2 years. This applies to the production of consumer goods as well.

The coming year is expected to be the turning point. Output of consumer goods is expected to increase by 3.5 percent if output of group "A" increases by 3.1 percent. In particular, measurable increases are also planned for food production. Although a significant shortage occurred during the last 2 years, the consumption of beef, milk, dairy products, eggs, fish, vegetable oil, sugar and potatoes, consumption of all essential food products per capita of population is expected to be no less than that envisioned by the five-year plan and the Food Program for 1983. For some products, consumption is expected to be even higher. In other words, it is necessary not only to eliminate the lag that has accumulated over the last 2 years, but to move forward to meet more fully the peoples' demand for food.

[Question] In what way can you support these targets?

[Answer] Support can come from all sources. The rate of development of the light and food industries depends on the success of agriculture. This is taken into account by the plan. At a time when capital investments as a whole will increase by 3.2 percent, the agro-industrial complex will grow by 4.3 percent. Investments will total 47 billion rubles. This is an enormous amount which must be applied toward an increase in food output as soon as possible. Also, other branches of the industry working to serve directly will receive all that is necessary for an unconditional realization of the plans.

[Question] And what about heavy industry? Its role in the production of consumer goods is becoming more and more apparent. However, plans are undermined here as often as in the light and food industries.

[Answer] Consumer goods are planned to be the primary output of many enterprises, as well as entire branches of heavy industry and engineering. I mean cars, televisions, radio sets, tape recorders, refrigerators and many other goods. I do not expect significant deviations from the assigned figures--production is on the right track, resources have been allocated, and managers are responsible for carrying out the plan.

It is more difficult in those cases where consumer goods are an unattractive, secondary product for the enterprises. Sanctions for failure to deliver such commodities are more symbolic than real. As a result we all feel the shortage in the sale of numerous basic commodities, although there are no objective reasons for that. To solve this problems, the 1983 plan envisages

an effective innovation: for the first time branches and enterprises will be assigned output targets for consumer goods on a per ruble, basis against the wage fund. The idea is very simple--in order to increase the wage fund you have to increase the output of consumer goods. Otherwise salary increases around the country may not be covered by sufficient commodities.

[Question] One can easily notice that the volume of services for the people is to be increased more rapidly than the production of commodities. What is the reason for that?

[Answer] In general, it is typical for the industrial countries that demands be shifted toward consumer services. In 1 year, this demand is supposed to increase by 6.8 percent, and still more in rural areas. Here it is important to increase the services to the population itself. So far, consumer service establishments are eagerly taking advance orders from different organizations. As a matter of fact they sell shoes and other commodities manufactured by them in small quantities as a service. My opinion is that these kinds of work should be planned separately in the future and it is especially necessary to stimulate increases in consumer services for cash.

[Question] As in previous years, the state provides money generously credits for housing construction. The average amount of floor space for capita is now 14 square meters of the total floor space. But the demand for housing and improvements in housing conditions is still great. This problem can be solved by the development of cooperative housing construction. In our mail to the editors we often come across complaints that it is difficult to get into the ZhSK [Housing Construction Cooperative]. Do you expect any change in the future?

[Answer] Yes, very significant changes. Recently many privileges were introduced for the members of housing construction cooperatives: the first downpayment is now decreased to 20-30 percent of the apartment's price, and the terms of loan repayment have been extended up to 25 years. In 1983, it is planned to increase cooperative housing for the population 1.5-fold than at present and still higher increases in rural areas. One would hope that gradually complaints from your readers will be reduced.

It would be easier as well to build individual houses as well since market funds for construction materials have been increased. The State Planning Committee of the USSR has recently approved the following regulations: if less than 10 percent of the total output (for example building materials) goes into trade, then the demands of the market will have the priority in the allocation of resources. But it stands to reason that the majority of the population will continue to receive free apartments.

As a whole, public consumption funds will be increased by 4.7 percent--134 billion rubles. These funds constitute more than one-third in overall consumption. All of this demonstrates concern for the people in action.

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

SHODDY GOODS, SHORTAGES FAIL TO MEET CONSUMER DEMAND

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by V. Semenov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Gorkiy Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies: "Per Ruble of Wages"]

[Text] Who is not familiar with the following picture: in the stores there is as if much of everything, the shelves are collapsing from goods, but it is not always possible to buy a needed item. Unsatisfied demand evokes just reproaches. At the same time unmarketable goods, for the production of which critical material resources were consumed, are piling up at the warehouses of stores and at wholesale bases.

How is one to stop the items which are not in demand from entering trade? What is preventing industrial enterprises from promptly changing over production? These and other difficult questions are at the center of attention of the party and soviet organs of our oblast and the people's deputies. We are gradually implementing a comprehensive goal program of the increase of the production, the enlargement of the assortment and the improvement of the quality of mass demand items, which was drawn up for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Frankly speaking, when preparing this document we were faced with a certain inertia, a reluctance of individual departments and ministries to load the enterprises subordinate to them to capacity with the production of a broad assortment of consumer goods. However, after the defense of the plans in the interdepartmental council attached to the oblast soviet executive committee it was decided to increase during the five-year plan the production of goods by 26 percent and of cultural, personal and household items by nearly one-half. The oblast soviet executive committee took into account the large industrial, scientific and technical potential, which exists in the oblast, and the experience of the rapid increase of the production of the goods needed by the population.

The enterprises of the administrations of light industry and handicrafts are actively developing the production of items for the market. In the past 7 years they have assimilated 37 million rubles of capital investments, which is considerably more than the plan. As a result in a relatively short time it was possible to expand the production capacities substantially. In Semenov they built a structure in which a souvenir works was housed. New shops began operating at the Khokhlomskoy khudozhnik and Khokhlomskaya rospis' Factories and at the Chkalovsk Furniture

Factory. The premises of the Bor Factory of Needlework Items were enlarged. At the enterprises of these administrations mechanized flow lines were installed, 24,000 m² of housing were put into operation. Now these sections in the output of goods are considerably ahead of the assignments of the five-year plan. The enterprises of the administration of handicrafts alone last year produced products worth 12 million rubles with the Seal of Quality. The items of the Gorkiy craftsmen--wooden dishes, souvenirs, clothing, lace and many others--are in constant demand not only in our country, but also abroad.

The Gok'kmebel' Association is also pursuing a course of the renovation and retooling of production. Today all eight of its enterprises are specialized. Thus, the Balakhna Factory makes cabinet furniture, the Bor Factory--bedroom suites, the Kanavinskiy Factory--upholstered furniture. Owing to the specialization and concentration of production the association is producing more furniture than was envisaged. In the past 2 years alone the increase of output here came to nearly 8 percent.

The Aircraft Plant imeni Orzhonikidze is punctually fulfilling the plans of deliveries of goods to the trade network. In recent years the production of a number of new items have been assimilated here. The teapots, churns, canisters, folding beds with porolon mattresses, ski poles and much more are in great demand among consumers. But the task of enlarging this assortment has also been posed. Now they are building here a new furniture shop, which is designed for the production of 10,000 "walls" a year. The project costing about 3 million rubles is being built with the association's own resources. The new capacities will be put into operation in 1984. This will make it possible to increase the production of goods here by more than twofold.

In recent years we have begun to evaluate the contribution of enterprises to the production of goods according to such an indicator as their output per ruble of wages. Last year for the oblast as a whole items worth 1.02 rubles were produced per ruble of wages. This year the task is being posed to increase this indicator to 1.24 rubles. Such planning stimulates the development of the production of goods with allowance made for the monetary income of the population. Unfortunately, at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and several other ministries and departments the proportion of goods for the market in the total production of output ranges from 1 to 3 percent. But the proportion of cultural and personal items, which are produced by the enterprises of union subordination, which are located in Gorkiy Oblast, in the total volume of output is 5 percent, while the wage fund comes to 20-25 percent. Obviously, the possibilities of ministries and departments for increasing the production of goods should be identified more thoroughly. Here, for example, nearly a third of the enterprises of heavy industry for the present are not engaged at all in the production of goods for the population. Such a situation is also being maintained this year. It is not surprising that a shortage of many, even the most simple items is being felt. Trade is being forced to bring them in from outside the oblast. But it is entirely possible to make the majority of them at the Doschatoye Plant of Medical Equipment, the Balakhna Pulp and Paper Combine, the Syava and Vetluga Wood Chemical Plants, the Glass Plant imeni Razin, the Krasnyy luch Glass Plant and other enterprises. Unfortunately, these collectives remain deaf to the demands of the consumer. And such an attitude toward an important

state matter, apparently, suits several ministries and departments. At any rate, the repeated appeals of oblast organizations to them remain unanswered.

Many enterprises are not coping with the set plans of the production of goods in accordance with the products list. Thus, the Plant imeni 26 bakinskikh komissarov for a long time has been among those in arrears in the production of household oils. The base of the RSFSR Office for Wholesale Trade in Household Goods is bringing them in from Perm and the Baltic republics. In what amount? In all 100,000 small bottles. Moreover, the plant has surpluses of tin plate, from which it is possible to produce canning lids, graters and vegetable cutters, which are now being ordered on the side. And take the Krasnyy yakor' Association. It plans to set up the production of furnace castings by the end of the five-year plan. Meanwhile, with the development of collective horticulture the need for such castings is very great.

In the oblast the demand for electrical items, glassware, glazed pottery and metal utensils, plastic and bristle brush items and hardware, plumbing fixtures and much more has not been met for a long time. Even buckets remain scarce.

Given such a situation, the practice of adjusting the plans downward, to which many ministries are resorting, is becoming completely intolerable. Thus, last year the production of mass demand goods in the oblast was initially decreased by 18 million rubles. And this was done without the knowledge and consent of the oblast soviet executive committee. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry "cut" the plan for its enterprises by 3.5 million rubles, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building--500,000 rubles. In the oblast 75 enterprises did not cope with the plan of the production of goods, having owed 30 million rubles worth of them. The conclusion, perhaps, is clear: it is time to increase resolutely the demandingness, the discipline and the responsibility both of the labor collectives themselves and their managers and of the workers of the departments for the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments on goods.

Of course, we are taking steps to solve the problem. Last year products worth 22 million rubles were produced owing to the fulfillment of the additional assignments which the oblast soviet executive committee set. For the involvement of a broader group of enterprises in the production of goods and the timely updating of their assortment the oblast soviet executive committee is holding exhibitions of models of consumer goods which enjoy a greater demand. At the latest exhibition, for example, enterprises selected about 300 new items for assimilation. We are trying to keep this important work under constant control, in order to speed up the appearance on the shelves of stores of items needed by the population.

The elimination of the noted shortcomings will make it possible to utilize more completely the available reserves, to increase the output of necessary items more rapidly and thereby to meet more completely the demand of the population.

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CSO: 1827/137

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

KUTAISI INDUSTRY LAGS IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION, SALES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 February 1983 page 2 under the recurring rubric "Stinging Lines" carries D. Gedenidze's 800-word article deploring the fact that all kinds of essential consumer goods, from toilet paper to items of clothing to hardware, are not to be found in Kutaisi's stores and shops. One of the main reasons is that the city's industrial enterprises and associations characteristically neglect their consumer goods plans in favor of their "main products." This is true even of light industry outfits. The author urges Kutaisi executives and managers to look to the Poti experience for guidance in integrating all industrial and social sectors of economic endeavor, including consumer goods production.

TBILISI CLINIC HOLDS SATURDAY OFFICE HOURS FOR WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1983 page 4 carries a 300-word unsigned article about the Saturday "open door" clinic consultations offered for 9 years now by the GSSR Health Ministry's Experimental and Clinical Therapy Scientific-Research Institute so that workers can get health examinations and treatment on their days off. After a recent remodeling [remont] during which new equipment and a bacteriology lab were installed, the polyclinic where the consultations are held have resumed operation. Patients can get emergency diagnosis including blood tests, cardiograms, and the like. More than 4,000 patients have been served.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

BRIEFS

MEAT, DAIRY MINISTRY CRITICIZED--According to Sovetskaya Rossiya, a session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers has heard an account on the development of a specialized network of enterprises involved in public catering in Smolensk Oblast. During the discussion it has noted that in the past 2 years 27 enterprises covering 1,000 places have been established. It is characteristic that their services are used by some 40,000 working people in the Oblast. The Council of Ministers approved the positive work of the Smolensk Oblishpolkom and suggested that local Soviets should take similar measures to develop a specialized network of public catering enterprises. The session also examined the question of the work carried out by the republic's Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry in reducing the residue of equipment not installed. The council of ministers severely indicated to the minister, Comrade Konarygin, the weak supervision of the commissioning of equipment and its effective utilization at enterprises of the industry. It was suggested to the ministry that it should ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the commissioning of plan projects as well as the assembly and operation of equipment. [Text] [LD010950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 1 Apr 83]

CSO: 1827/188

HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

DUDENKOV INTERVIEWED ON CONSUMER SERVICES IMPROVEMENT

LD012102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1140 GMT on 1 April carries a 7-minute live or recorded interview with Ivan Grigoryevich Dudenkov, RSFSR minister of consumer services, concerning the USSR council of ministers' decision on the development and improvement of consumer services for the population. Dudenkov states that "this document is not only of exceptional importance for this branch of the economy, but it is also a comprehensive plan designed to exercise influence over a long period of time. Firstly it defines the role of the consumer services industry in the country's overall economic mechanism. Thus, for the first time the economic task of developing consumer services has been raised to the level of a socially important task. The point is that this decision draws the affairs of the consumer services industry to the attention of party, administrative, economic, planning, supply and other bodies and organizations that play a part in the development of the industry. The idea is that full assistance should be given to consumer services, mainly with respect to material and technical supplies and technical equipment."

Dudenkov goes on to say that the population now possesses more than 2.5 billion units of household appliances and radio and television equipment. This number is constantly increasing, and the equipment is superseded by increasingly complex new models. Therefore it is necessary to have better qualified workers, and the relevant repair equipment. The work force will be retrained with the help of the ministries producing the goods, and in this respect the plans are quite satisfactory. He states that another issue is the availability of transport for carrying out the appliances and equipment services, in particular in more remote rural areas. The principle that has been agreed is that consumer services should be provided through reception points situated close to big enterprises or in farms or housing estates, which means there will be increasing need for more transport facilities, something that is causing many consumer complaints now. In the RSFSR countryside there are already about 30,000 reception points, and the distances to the repair shops are enormous. When these reception points are set up close to the work place or on the housing estate, working women will not waste time for consumer services but will be able to get things done on the way to or from work. He concludes by stating that this network will be set up at the expense of the local enterprises, with advice from the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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